MADE A NATIONAL QUESTION.

The bill introduced in the house of

representatives proposing an amend-

be construed to authorize the sale or

traffic in intoxicating liquors in any

state contrary to the laws thereof,

makes a national question of the issue

under the "original package" decision

of the federal supreme court. There is

no contention as to the effect of this de-

cision in practically annulling all

state prohibitory legislation. Opinions

ere divided as to the effect upon the

liquor ticense or tax laws of the states,

but the weight of judgment is that these

also are inoperative as against an im-

porter of liquors from another state who

se'ls them in the original packages. It

passed upon by the supreme court the

importer whose liquor was seized by the

Iowa authorities was a non-resident, a

citizen of Illinois, and the language of

the decision is that "the state had no

power to interfere by seizure, or any

other action, in prohibition of importa-

tion and sale by the foreign or non-resi-

dent importer." Does this protect

equally the resident of a state in import-

ing and selling in the original packages,

or is the citizen amenable to the laws of

the state for practices which a non-resi-

dent may commit with impunity? The

language of the decision above quoted

certainly permits the inference that the

decision applies only to the non-resi-

dent importer. But whether or not

the decision affects the operation of the

license or tax laws, there is no question

as to what it does for prohibitory legis-

lation. It renders that absolutely inop-

Congress, however, has the power to

remove the restrictions upon the state

in dealing with imported articles of

trade within the limits which have not

been mingled with the common mass of

property therein; in other words, it may

by act permit the states to apply

such restrictions as they choose

to the traffic in imported liquors. This

is the purpose of the bill introduced in

the house. It is not exactly a permis-

sive measure, but practically it would

amount to the same thing. What chance

there is of securing such legislation

becomes, therefore, an interesting ques-

tion. There is doubtless very small

probability that any action will be

taken in the matter by the present con-

as certain that there will be

none at the present session. The

of both parties will be to ignore the sub-

ject. There is undoubtedly only a very

small minority of the members of either

house who are in sympathy with pro-

hibitory legislation, and those who are

not friendly to it are not likely to invite

possible political perils by making any

concession to the policy. So far as can

be seen there is nothing hopeful in the

immediate prospect for the prohibition-

ists, and when they shall have made the

contest for their policy national, as they

must now do, the odds against them will

OUR SILVER POTICY ABROAD.

Senator Jones of Nevada a few days

ago received a cablegram from the pres-

ident of the Bimetallic league of Eng-

land expressing on behalf of the league

hearty approval of the proposed policy

of the country regarding silver. The

bers of the house of commons, fully

recognize not only that the support af-

forded silver by the legislation

helped to protect the industrial world

from an acute monetary crisis, but also

that the debates in congress have served

more than all else to educate the English

people to the recognition of the import-

ant issues involved. The president of

coinage of silver contemplated by con-

gress will restore wholly or consider-

ably coinage rates, and will thus make

an international settlement of this com-

the expected advance in the price

of silver to result from its increased em-

ployment in our currency he anticipates

great benefits to the commercial and in-

there may be in these expressions for

the friends of silver in this country,

they are significant as evidence of the

growth of bimetallic sentiment in Eng-

land. The fact that this senti-

advocate bimetallism. Until a compar-

atively recent date English opinion ad-

defend its free employment as money,

but since the royal commission appointed

to consider the causes of depres-

sion in Great Britain expressed

was the practical demonetization of sil-

ver, there has been a large and vigorous

growth of sentiment favorable to silver.

The evidence is that this is steadily in-

that the enlarged use of silver in the

currency of the United States, if it

should have the beneficial results to the

prosperity of the country expected,

would have the effect of so increasing and

strengthening the silver party in Eng-

land that in a few years the English gov-

ernment would be forced by public sen-

timent to seek an international settle-

ment of the question. Such a movement

on the part of England would undoubt-

edly induce like action on the part of

Germany, and other European countries

would promptly fall into line. This is

one of the results which the president of

the English Bimetallic league confi-

dently expects from the carrying out of

It may be a little discouraging to these

foreign bimetallists to observe the divis-

ion that exists among the silver men in

congress, but this is not of a nature to be

There is no issue regarding the ex-

our proposed silver policy,

is now represented in

States and Great Britain.

ment

the United States during

past twelve years has

be greater than ever.

is to be borne in mind that in the case

Opening Bee, One Year Opening Bee, One Year Opening Bee, One He Bee Building.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee B'iding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

tate of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Trschuck, secretary of The Bee
ublishing Company, does solemnly swear
hat the actual circulation of The Daily Beg
or the week ending May 3, 1890, was as fol-

Monday, April 28. 19,694
Thesday, April 29. 19,690
Wednesday, April 30. 19,582
Thursday, May 1. 10,685
Friday, May 2. 19,569
Suturday, May 3. 20,096

Average..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Eworn to before me and subscribed to in a presence this 3d day of May, A. D. 1850.
[Scal.]

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

County of Bouglas

George B, Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average dully circulation of The DALLY Ben for the month of May, 1889, 18,209 copies; for June, 1889, 18,258 copies; for July, 1880, 18,738 copies; for August, 1880, 18,751 copies; for September, 1880, 18,710 copies; for October, 1880, 18,307 copies; for November, 1880, 18,307 copies; for November, 1880, 18,307 copies; for November, 1880, 18,307 copies; for March, 1890, 20,488 copies; for January, 1890, 19,308 copies; for February, 1890, 19,308 copies; for March, 1890, 20,815 copies; for April, 1800, 20,564 copies. for April, 1809, 20,564 copies.

George B. Tzschuck.

George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 3d day of May, A. D., 1890. [Seal.] N. P. Feil. Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES. 8-page paper. U. S. 1 cent Foreign 2 cents 12-page paper. " 1 cent " 2 cents 16-page paper " 2 cents " 2 cents 20-page paper " 2 cents " 3 cents 24-page paper " 2 cents " 4 cents 2 cents 2 cents 3 cents

THE settlement of the carpenters strike in Chicago is a distinctive victory for union labor and arbitration.

Now that Oklahoma has secured a complete roster of officials the funerals of claim jumpers will proceed under proper legal restrictions.

If the president persists in sending disposition generally among men Hoosiers out of the state to fill federal offices, the republican majority in the state will dwindle down to nothing before

THE appointment of an Indiana man as governor of Oklahoma serves to remind the public that the Ohio federal brigade has become a moldy back num-

DENVER authorities have declared war on gambling houses and gamblers, but the mining exchange continues to run wide open. There is a great deal in a name after all. THE masterly inactivity of the state

board of transportation creates a suspicion that the members are ripe for another railroad junket with a commissary attachment.

JUDGE HILTON attacked the veracity dispatch stated that the bimetallist of newspaper reporters. So did Grover | party in the United Kingdom, which Cleveland. Their physical condition at the present time is a matter of profound anxiety to friends.

IT seems the height of ingratitude for the democracy of Ohio to attack the Standard Oil in its own balliwick. Without the timely assistance of its lubricator, some of the Buckeye bourbons would never have emerged from political obscurity.

THE chairman of the house Pacific the league states that the English birailroads committee refuses to report the funding bill unless the Union and metallists believe that the increased Central Pacific are treated alike as to the interest rate. General Attorney Thurston does not circulate among "the boys" merely for his health.

NEBRASKA'S experience with contingent congressmen does not warrant a repetition of the experiment. If other states entitled to increased representation should adopt the suggestion, the contingent army would become a nuisance to congress and heap ridicule on the states.

STATISTICS of railroad building for the present year energetically refute the assertions of managers that restrictive legislation is depressing the business. The construction of eleven hundred miles of road in four months shows that capitalists consider railroad property a desirable investment.

In a recent conversation Justice Brewer declared that "the effect of the original package decision would be to practically annul all state prohibitory legislation on the subject of liquor. The decision was not necessary to accomplish this. Prohibition laws have been practically dead letters in every state where they have been enacted.

IT is very unfortunate that the board of education did not carry out the suggestion of THE BEE at the time the auditor refused to register the bonds voted last fall for the construction of new school houses and the purchase of sites. It will be borne in mind that this paper recommended that the decision of the auditor be taken as final and that the board resubmit the proposition without delay. Had that been done the school buildings could now be under way and most of them would have been completed in time for the next school year. But the board, on the advice of its attorney, Mr. Lee Estelle, decided to fight it out in the supreme court. The result was several months' delay and an adverse decision that compels the resubmission of the proposition in midsummer, and will in any event delay the comp'etion of the much-needed school buildings until next year. deplorable on many ia accounts. Our school facilities have not been equal to the demand for the past two years and the need of commodious school houses is becoming necessarily fatal to silver legislation. greater every season.

pediency of employing more silver in our currency. All are agreed that this shall be done. The cause of division is simply the question of how the silver ment to the interstate commerce act notes shall be redeemed, whether in providing that nothing in the act shall silver or in lawful money, and this need not be an insurmountable difficulty.

THE next thing in order is the school board election. That will interest the T. E. (tax caters) club very deeply. There are a few school house janitorships to be distributed among the members and the patronage of the schools will wield quite a moral influence in the Broatch campaign.

THE election is not without valuable lessons. The Broatch Tammany gang, with the assistance of the mossbacks and tax-shirkers managed to muster six hundred and eighty-eight votes in Omaha. The number fairly represents their strength and influence.

JUDGING by the actions of the Tammany gang, their chief aim is to "discourage the use of money in elections"by the opposition. That six hundred dollar pot reached South Omaha in time to save the warrant shavers from defeat.

THE failure of the council to order the necessary repairs on the Eleventh street viaduct is a piece of inexcusable neglect. The longer the work is delayed the greater will be the cost.

THE money lenders who thrive on discounting South Omaha warrants joined hands with the lawbreakers in defeating annexation. Their victory will prove a boomerang. IF THE South Omaha wreckers

imagine that they can plunge the town,

hopelessly in debt and finally unload on

Omaha, they are nursing a delusion. THE taxpayers of South Omaha must promptly invoke the aid of the courts to enforce obedience to law and prevent impending disaster.

Now we shall see whether the South Omaha wreckers will go down into their pockets to make up the deficit in the town's revenue.

SOUTH OMAHA prefers outlawry and bankruptcy to progress and prosperity by a majority of ninety-six.

gress, and it may be regarded THE sidewalk inspector evidently did not know that the major was loaded.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The address of the German emperor at the

opening of the reichstag is justly commended

as marked by notable dignity and tact. The speech was largely devoted to two topics, but these are the burning questions in Europe at this time. So far as labor is concerned the emperor's suggestions are wise and statesmanlike and indicate that the socialistic suceesses have not embittered him, as has been alleged, but, on the other hand, that he is moving steadily forward in the matter of workingmen's rights, particularly as to Sunday rest, woman and child labor, and protection of workingmen against danger, uninfluenced by the socialists on the one hand or the fruitless results of the recent international labor conference on the other. All his utterances on the labor problem, indeed, show that he is in active sympathy with the workingmen, and that if existing laws are not sufficient to solve the problem he is in favor of additional legislation to meet all the reasonable and justifiable demands. As to

of the empire, the emperor fellows closely on and Bismarck. Like, them he would cultivate alliances for defense and would protect peace by increasing and strengthening the urmy. Then follows a hint of the customary army bill, calling for an increased appropriation and a strengthening of the army to correspond with the military increase of other powers, coually desirous of peace! Evidently there there is no immediate hope of relief from military taxation for Germany, but this was a foregone conclusion, and will always remain so until there is a general movement for disarmament and international arbitration. As a whole the speech is an auspicious one and will be likely to give universal satis-

The example of Bismarck is apparent in the recommendations of the emperor respecting labor reforms. The old chancellor began plex question comparatively easy. From his campaign against socialism by passing a most repressive law, confiscating literature in the interest of the working classes, prohibiting public meetings where dangerous questions might be discussed, and ordering the dustrial interests of both the United prosecution of suspected agitators. This was the first stage of his defense of the empire against the forces of disintegration within-Apart from whatever encouragement forces more formidable than the resentments caused abroad by wars of conquest. The second stage was remedial legislation on social questions. Year after year he produced measures for the establishment of state insurance for workingmen disabled by accidents, for the pensioning off of aged laborers, for the organization of trade the house of commons by over guilds and similar projects. Assuming hundred members of that that the state alone was competent to body is important when it is considered deal effectively with the social problem, he that a few years ago no public man in invariably had some legislative nostrum to England having any concern for his propose for the alleviation of the ills of Socialpolitical future would have ventured to ist Lassalle's "disinherited of society"-the working classes. In precisely the same spirit the emperor's speech purposely outlines a series of measures for the protection of workverse to silver was so overwhelming that it required extraordinary courage to ing men, including restrictions of the hours of women's and children's labor, the regulation of literature for minors, and the organization of industrial courts of arbitration. The socialist agitators in the reichstag are few in number, a group of despised political Ishmaels. the opinion that one of these but they represent an enormous area of social discontent in the great cities of the empire. Bismarck always found it necessary to affect keen interest in the welfare of the working classes and to propose artificial schemes for ald'ng them. 'The emperor, without his grandcreasing, and there can be no doubt

father's mentor, continues the custom. The Balfour land purchase bill would be a dangerous measure even if it promised to attain its object. If it do not promise that result, it is a monstrous measure that has absolutely no reason of being. The testimony is overwhelming, and, indeed, unanimous, that it will not attain its object. One would suppose that that would be the end of the matter and of the measure. Yet in this state of facts the bill has passed to its second reading by quite the normal ministerial majority, a majority that leaves no doubt of its enactment when it comes up for its final passage. The force of party spirit cannot go much further. The same tractable majority that carried the crimes act against Irish protests will carry the land purchase bill against Irish protests That a country should be coerced in spite of itself is intelligible and, indeed, inevitable if it is to be coerced at all. But that a country should be conciliated in spite of itself is a novelty in legislation. What is there in the history of the legislation of Sir Robert Waipole's time more discreditable than this? That the subservient

squires who backed up Walpole were bribed to do so, and that the subservient squires who are backing up Balfour are doing so gratuitously, out of blind partisanship and nationally, out or blind partisanship and national prejudice, makes no difference in the result of the legislation effected. In fact, though the difference may do credit to the comparative housely of the British legislators of the nineteench century, it does credit to the comparative intelligence of the legislators of the sight century of the sight control of the sight century of the tors of the eighteenth. It is rather odd that the house of lords should be looked to as a safeguard of anything valuable, but there is a chance that in this case that body may show more sense than the house of commons. In case the lords should throw out the bill, that would probably be the end of it. The spectacle of a tery ministry bullying the peers and threatening to "mend or end" them for opposing the will of the commons would doubtless promote the gayety of nations, but it is not likely to be afforded.

The unfortunate inhabitants of the dark continent run a considerable risk at the present moment of being destroyed by an excess of kindness and philantrhopy on the part of the nations of Europe. Every one of the latter appears to consider itself to be invested with a special mission to achieve the civilization and conversion of the benighted African races, whose welfare for some time past has formed the subject of countless conferences and negotiations on the part of the respective governments, churches and trades of Europe. Even Turkey seems to have caught the prevailing African fever. For months past the Ottoman newspapers have been filled with articles indemning the Christian methods of civilizing Africa, and denouncing them as pernicious in the extreme. They declare that the Christian philanthropy toward the African is interested and selfish, and that its principal motive is the sale of powder and rum. The Mahometan religion, according to the Constantinople Tarik, is the only civilizing and correcting element that can possibly save the African from the disastrous results of Christian proselytism, and in consequence an association has been formed in the Turkish capital for sending bands of Mahometan missionaries, accompanied by military escort, into the interior of the dark continent.

Some apprehensions have been excited in Europe by the fact that a flotilla of 320 large flat-bottomed boats have just been sent up the Danube by the Russian war department to the Port of Reni, in the Muscovite province of Dobrudsha. Each boat will accommodate fifty fully equipped infantry soldiers, besides the crew of twenty oarsmen. The flotilla could therefore in one trip convey across the river an army of 16,000 men, and thus obtain possession of Bulgaria in a night by a sudden coup de main. In view of this fact, the speech delivered ten days ago by the prime minister of Servia to the Skuptchina at Belgrade acquires special significance. For he declared that the position of foreign affairs was most serious; that sudden emergencies were anticipated, and that the kingdom must be ready for immediate action. On the strength of these statements the legislature authorized him to call out the entire militia of 150,000 men, and to keep them under arms until further notice.

The reception of Stanley in London took the form of a popular ovation. From the time that he landed at Doyer his path was crowded with wildly cheering citizens. All the illustrated papers are full of him and his adventures, songs about him are sung in the music halls, and penny biographies are selling on the streets as fast as they can be turned off the presses. Immmerable invitations to dinner have been showered upon him, and the dates for a dozen receptions are already auounced. A big American dinner, with Consul General New in the chair, is fixed for May 30. Underlying all this popular ferment is the old antagonism between England and Germany as to African possessions. German aggression, as it is called, provokes a towering rage in John Bull, who firmly believes that he only has a right to the earth. Stanley the second great topic, the foreign relations | is the man who can, the English think, checkmate Germany in Africa. His courage, authe lines of the old policy of his grandfather | ducity, and above all, his success, have taken the fancy of the English

Since the issue of the recent decrees in Portugal, by which King Carlos restricted both the liberty of the press and the right of holding public meetings, the opponents of the government have adopted a cork as their political emblem. This is by way of protest against the efforts of the monarch to place a stopper on the freedom and fervor of their speech and writings. The rich wear the emblem in question made of gold and silver and attached to their watch chains or bracelets, while the poorer classes content themselves with half a dozen old wine corks strung around their necks. The Portugese are the merriest and most light-hearted people in the world, and there is consequently something peculiarly appropriate in their choice of a wine cork for the outward token of their democratic sentiments.

The result of the municipal elections in Paris means the collapse of the Boulangist party. The outgoing council had made itself thoroughly unpopular by a course of corruption and extravagance, and had also encouraged socialists and revolutionists. The republicans were, therefore, not indifferent to the fact that conservatives and Boulangists were seeking to gain control of the new council, and that the list of candidates, fixed at Jersey, contained a very large proportion of out-and-out revolutionists. The victory for the government was complete; the returns showing the election of two Boulangists, thirteen monarchists and sixty-five republicans.

The tyranny and misrule which now oppress the Egyptian Soudan bid fair to bring about the overthrow of mahdism. Last year 23,000 refugees from the Soudan pushed north into Egypt, deserting their homes because society is so disorganize i there that industry is paralyzed and many people are on the verge of starvation. There has, in fact, been great suffering from scarcity of food near Khartoum, and the tribes who, under Osman Digma, waged war for the mith li near Suakin have been perishing of starvation, and have been driven to cannibalism. Some extraneous influence will yet have an opportunity to bring order out of this chaos.

ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

A convention of republicans will be held at Bohanan's hall in Lincoln, on May 20, 1890, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of consultation and to devise the best method of wresting the control of the republican party from the hands of the railroad corporations of this state. To prevent, if possible, a repetition of the outrage perpetrated by the railroad corporations at the Hastings convention last fall, in controlling the convention through the proxy system; and to transact such other business as may be found necessary to give effect to this object and benefit the masses of the state, by providing a remedy for existing

All republican voters in sympathy with this movement are invited to be present.

Republican papers please copy this call.

D. M. NETLETON,

CHARLES R. KECKLEY, WILLIAM KEESE, J. R. SOUTHERLAND, J. R. PALLARD, Committee.

Kennan's Testimony Preferred.

Chicago Tribune.
With all due respect to Princess Engulitcheff, the American people persist in be lieving that George Kennan tells the truth in regard to Siberia and the exile system.

CHANCELLOR ON

Hon. J. M. Woolworth Addresses Lincoln University Students.

MR. BENTON FINDS A RAILROAD.

The Ownership of the Nebraska & Western Revealed-A Druggist Secures a Divorce - Other News from Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-The rooms of the Central law school were well filled last evening with interested students, the occasion being the lecture by Hon. J. M. Woolworth of Omaha on "What is Law as Lawyers use the Term!" The address was in the line of general jurisprudence rather than of technical law. The speaker first drew some comparisons between the different kinds of law. A physical law he defined to be "a description of the order of " It differs from a moral law in sequences." It differs from a moral law in that the latter can be broken, but a physical law cannot. To distinguish clearly between the rules of morality and the law of the lawyer is one of the most intricate problems in speculative jurisprudence. Morality means conformation to public opinion and custom rather than to abstract right.

Civil laws the laws of the lawyer consist. Civil laws, the laws of the lawyer, consist

of two elements; 1, command. 2, a sanction, i.e. punishment. The command need not be imperative, nor must laws necessarily pro-ceed from public authority. This is seen in the law of domestic relations and the rules of a private corporation whose by-laws might be as binding as a statute.

In summing up the speaker defined law as "a rule of conduct by which rights are en-forced by a duly constituted authority."

FOUND THE OWNERS OF THE RAILROAD. Auditor Benton returned from Sioux City.

whither he had gone to look up the lin known as the Nebraska & Western railway, which had not been reported to the state board of equalization. The Nebraska & Western line, he discovered, was the name under which the Pacific short line from Sioux City to Ogden was known and had been incorporated in the state of Nebraska, The company has constructed about thirty miles of track through Dakota county. The members of the company gave as their reason for not reporting this line for assessment the fact that they were not aware that a road was subject to assessment until it was in operation, but expressed a willingness to com-ply with the law compelling them to report to the state board and to pay taxes. NEIR SECURES HIS DIVORCE. Mr. R. S. Neir, a prominent druggist, has

secured a divorce from his wife, Mary Neir. The court allows him the custody of Ida, the eight-year-old daughter, while the mother is to have the custody of Ione, the four-year-old child. The petition for a divorce was a surprise to the citizens here owing to the high social stending of the parties concerned. two were married more ten years ago, and it was supposed that they were living happily together. Mr. Neir swore in court that his wife had from time to time unjustly accused him of violating his marriage vows and treated him constantly with the greatest cruelty. She finally fused to cook for bim, and last December drove him from his own house, forbidding DEATH OF CHARLEY PITCHER.

Charley D. Pitcher, a promising and prominent young man of the city, died today of typhoid fever, after an illness of only two weeks. He was only twenty-eight years old. He was a son-in-law of T. P. Kennard, and came here from Chicago six years ago. He had been singularly successful in his financial enterprises, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Pitcher & Bald win, dealers in real estate, and also a partner in the furniture firm of Hardy & Pitcher. He vas one of the leading members of society in he city. The remains will be shipped to Oswego, N. Y., tomorrow, for interment. ALL ABOUT THIEVES. James Kelley and Thomas Clark, who stole

seventy yards of silk from the store of A. Block a few months ago, were convicted of grand larceny in the district court and are held awaiting sentence. William Daggen was discharged. Daggen borrowed a hat, coat and pair of shoes from one of his fellow prisoners in which to make a respectable ap pearance before the judge. After being ac quitted he forgot to return the articles, and instead walked off with them. Another warrant was issued for his arrest, and after enjoying only an hour of liberty he found him-self again behind the bars. He was fined \$30 and costs.

CAPITAL INTELLIGENCE. Governor Thayer has notified certain citizens of Madison county that the board of equalization wishes to receive the delegation from that county May 18 and hear what they wish to say about the assessment question. L. H. Kent of Orleans, Neb., writes to Auditor Benton asking if the following insurance companies are authorized to do business in this state: Consolidated insurance com-pany of Chicago; Parkersburg insurance com-pany of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Buckeye Mutual insurance company of Shelby, O.; North Pacific insurance company of Wythe voltal Facilit insurance company of Clinton, Ia.; Standard fire insurance company of Wheeling, W. Va.; Germania insurance company of New Orleans, La.; Michigan Millers' mutual fire insurance company of Lansing, Mich. All of these com-panies have policies on a mill in Orleans. Auditor Benton notified Mr. Kent that none se companies are authorized to do busiless in this state.

Mr. C. J. Dietrich, a banker at Hastings,

was at the state house this morning.

Deputy Auditor Allen is preparing a thesis on "Unauthorized Insurance," which he will read at the national convention of insurance commissioners to be held at Cleveland in The governor and a number of his staff left

at noon today for Fairbury to attend a grand reception given by the Nebraska national guards in that portion of the state. CITY NEWS AND NOTES. Sheriff Culwell of Nemaha county brought

morning. One of them, David R. Breakwell, will break rock for two years for stealing a horse; the other, William Ford, will serve the same time for committing a nameless In the account of the Barnes divorce case published in The Bee it was made to appear that the couple had been married only six

in two delegates to the state penitentiary this

months. They have been husband and wife for two years and have a child about a year Mayor A. L. Clark and Councilman C. C. Mayor A. L. Clark and Councilman C. C. Rittenhouse, G. A. Kent, J. F. Heiler and A. H. Fuller, City Engineer Woodward, C. H. Dietrich, president German National bank, Clane Frahm and Peter Burger, merchants,

were in the city today inspecting the sewer system of this place. In the afternoon they left for Omaha on a similar orrand. Colonel Ed Roggen, Captain Hill and Charley Hall returned from Omaha last even-Burglars broke into the home of Rev. T.

Bruegger, pastor of the German M. E. church at 319 South Fifteenth street last vening and stole \$19.50 and a handbag. Al E. Ewan left this evening for Talmage visit his mother for a few day. The long threatened rain storms came last night and this afternoon. The latter shower

was very heavy and was accompanied with a stiff fall of hail lasting five minutes.

At a meeting held last night the school board decided to abandon the proposed haif day sessions at the high school. It was also decided to build an eight room school house the contract of a terror recombility. on Cherry street instead of a ten room build-

Fay Smith, alias Cora V. Kerr, a woman of the town, was accused yesterday morning of robbing a man from an adjoining town of 200. Alfred E. Peterson, the woman's most inti mate friend, appeared on the scene and the police report that a settlement was effected without any arrests being made. Peterson married the woman.

The Omaha Reserves base ball nine was defeated the second time yesterday by the Lincoin club. The game was hotly contested and at the end of the ninth inning the clubs stood tied, each having 11. The winning run was made by the home team in the tenth inning. The third game which was to have been played in the afternoon was postponed been played in the afternoon was postponed on account of the muddy condition of the

grounds. Bond Offerings. Washington, May 9.—[Special Telegram to The Ben.]—Bunds offered: \$25,500 at \$1.22; \$26,900 at \$1.0354. RED WILLOW COUNTY'S FIGHT.

missioners' record of the proceeding will bear me out in the statement: On April 25 last a petition was filed with the board of county commissioners, purporting to be signed by 1,528 names. The McCook folks insisted that it was the duty of the board to act upon the same immediately without any investiga the same immediately without any investiga-tion. This position was taken by the attor-ney for the petitioners and very earnestly opposed by the attorneys for remonstrators. Upon arguments the board decided to take time to investigate the legality of the petition. On Sat-urday, April 26, a remonstrance was filed containing nearly eleven hun-dred names. Wednesday, April 36, was set for hearing the case, and on that date the case came up for hearing and that date the case came up for hearing and continued from day to day until Tuesday the 6th, when, after a careful investigation by the board of both petition and remonstrance the board found that out of the 1,528 names on the petition 284 signed the remonstrance, and that of the balance of the 1,344 names on the petition only 491 were legal electors of Red Willow county, leaving 753 of the petitioners which the board found to be illegapetitioners. The first motion made by the board was that the petitioners now be re-quested to introduce proof to the board of the sufficiency of the remaining names on the petition and the petitioners' attorneys were asked to produce such proof, which thay re fused to do. Several motions were written out by the attorneys for the petitioners and handed to a member of the board and ordered handed to a member of the board and ordered (not requested) the member to read and move its adoption, which was done. Every one of these motions were framed with the object in view of trapping the board and were voted down. To cap the climax A. J. Rittenhouse wrote out the last motion made and handed it to the board and ordered it was a superior with the climax and made and handed it to the board and ordered to the superior which was done when the contract which was done when the contract which was done to the contract which was done. it read and moved, which was done. The sub-stance of the motion was that the board now proceed upon the petition before them without further evidence to call a special election for the relocation of the county seat of Red Wil-

INDIANOLA, Neb., May S .- To the Editor of

THE BEE: Will you kindly allow me space

n your columns to answer a communication

in THE BEE of May 7, relative to the county

seat fight, that has been waged against this

city for the last three weeks. The exact

facts in the case are as follows and the com-

of course, rejecting the petition. Nothing further being offered or being before the board, it adjourned sine die. Of the seventy persons your correspondent from McCook says were desirous of being counted as petitioners, most of them had signed a remonstrance, consequently the board refused to consider such a thing as a re-petition. The petitioners positively and emphatically refused to introduce any evidence whatever of any person except the canvassers as to the genuineness of the names, and the commissioners' record shows that the commissioners by motion asked them to do so, and that the petitioners refused to do so. There was no resolution "put and carried" requiring the 16,000 petitioners to be brought by subpoena before the board The petition for the relocation of the count seat is headed by R. B. Archibald the maste mechanic in the B & M. round house at McCook, and in the contest before the county commissioners C. H. Harmon, assistant su perintendent of the B. & M., was in momen tary attendance, closely scrutinizing every move made and the fight was led on and cagerly and bravely fought by "Our Tom" Colfer, the Lincoln land company's mainstay at McCook. The Lincoln land company ha at McCook. The Lincoln about sold out in this city, hence they have about sold out in this city, hence they have Tac. THE SUNDAY BEE.

low county. This motion failed to carry, thus, of course, rejecting the petition. Nothing

For the Conscience Fund-Frank G. Carpenter, the famous Washington journalist, has been poring over musty volumes in the treasury department and in his copyrighted letter to The Sunday Bee tells us how 250,000 stolen dollars have been returned to the government. The letters that refer to the great or small amounts that have been stolen from the government. Pathos and crime are exhibited in the correspondence of the conscience stricken contributors to the fund. A Little Hell in Holland-Here is a graphic

picture of scenes in Schiedam, Holland, the drunkennest city on earth. Men, women and children seldom draw a sober breath in this great gin producing center of the world. The Widows of Brace Men .- A grateful gov-

ernment has provided for the comfortable maintenance of the widows of its heroes and martyrs. Perry S. Heath, THE BEE'S Washington correspondent, tells how this work has been done. The pensions drawn by Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Sherldan and other notable women. O'er the Tomb of Garfield.—A picture of the

pleasant resting place of the dead president in Lake View cometery, Cleveland, where magnificent monument has just been com

Thoughts in Lighter Vein.-Straws gleaned from the world's harvest of wit and humor Merry quips and sharp thrusts from the jolly philosophers.

The World of Fair Women-This departmen is replete as usual with matters of interest for the sex whose name is a synonym for gentieness. The leading feature is a collection of ancient and ungallant saws that have reference mainly to woman's lnability to keep any secret except that pertaining to her age Much Like French Girls-Max O'Rell tells all that he has learned and much that he has conjectured about American women. They

are the queens of the earth and the French women are the nearest to them in intelligence, adaptability and general loveliness Why the French men are excessively sus ceptible and correspondingly silly. The Girls of The Green Isle-The Duchess

sketches the life of the Irish peasant maiden. In the midst of abject poverty she manager be merry. Some of the ancient dances of the Irish poor folk. Copyrighted. 4 School for Comedians - A sketch of some of the bright men who have graduated from the

variety stage. Other interesting musical and dramatic notes. Made Love in a Prison Cell-The sad romance in the life of Prime Minister Crispi. The sor-

rows of a mesalilance and final separation. Echoes From the Ante-Room-THE SUNDAY Bee is a standard authority on matters pertaining to the secret and fraternal societies. The resume of each week's doings is care fully prepared and is as complete as it is authentic. The leading feature of this week's resume will be the first chapters of the early history of the Nebraska Oddfel-

Politics is Losing Casts—Perry S. Heath recites the incidents of a trip to Georgia's capital and tells how race prejudices and war polities are being forgotten in the rush of business in the new Augusta.

Our Society Column-The busy doings of the society people for the week fully and carefully recorded. The Sporting Department—This department is

in the hands of an experienced writer and contains a complete review of the situation in the amusement fields. New York Herald Cables-The foreign news

service of THE BEE is unequalled by any western paper. A complete resume of the situation of affairs in Europe, including all the news of state and the social gossip of the gay continental capitals, wired especially to Tue Bes.

The Associated Press Dispatches-News of the world gathered and prepared by the largest. most careful and efficient corps of trained reporters. Special Telegraphic Service-In addition to the

regular press dispatches The Bee has a special correspondent in every town in Nebruska, Iowa and Dakota, thus assuring a complete report of the events in the entire west and northwest. The Field of Labor-Tae greatest interest is

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, being manifested in the movements of the wage workers. THE SUNDAY BEE will contain complete reports from the various local trade

organizations. Our Market Page-One great feature of Tus REE is its full and complete market report. Our correspondent in Chicago compiles and transmits the Chicago produce and live stock market reports especially to THE BEE. Our New York correspondent telegraphs daily the stock market report especially to THE BEE. A special reporter of large experience provides daily most accurate reports of the Omaha live stock markets, and our commer cial reporter prepares daily the only Omaha wholesale market report worthy published. In addition to the above our commercial editor prepares especially for THE SUNDAY BEE a resume of the condition of local trade, and his statements and predictions have made for this paper a great reputation for reliable market quotations,

Its Two Notable Acts.

Baltimore American.
The Ohio legislature, which has just adourned, will be remembered in history for having made Brice a United States senator and defeated the ballot reform law. E ther act entitled it to a large and lasting legacy of

Four of McKinley's Opponents.

When we reflect that the four leading republican papers of the west, the Chicago Tribune, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Omaha BEE, and St. Paul Pioneer-Press are all jumping on the McKinley tariff bill we no longer wonder that Clarkson thinks the party in need of newspaper support.

Col. Watterson's Senatorial Prospects.

St. Louis Republic If Hon. Henry Watterson had not shocked the moral sense of Kentucky by losing good Kentucky money playing poker with a Memphis man, there is no telling what might bap pen in connection with the Kentucky senatorial vacancy. But we fear that as a result of his Memphis experience Colonel Watterson's political chips are irrevocably passed in.

Francis Murphy's Iowa Work. WAVERLY, Ia., May 6 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: When Francis Murphy came to this place January 5, last, to commence a series of meetings, there were a score of saloons-holes-in-the-walls-in operation, and scores of drinking men and some habitu I drunkards. In ten days over one thousand persons had signed the pledge, among that number nearly every drinking man in town, the demand for intoxicating liquors had disappeared. A score of men who were "total wrecks" to all appearances were reformed, and today not more than three or four of all who signed the "Murphy pledge" in January have touched liquor since. Families who had received help from the town for years are now happy, "well dressed and prosperous." The change that came over this place under Francis Murphy was truly wonderful. He did in ten days what probibition had not and could not do in a life time. An agent of the express company said to me last week that before Mr. Murphy came here not a day passed but one or more jugs or cases of liquor came to his office from abroad. "Now," said he, "not one package of liquor of any kind has passed through my office in sixty days." Such was the work done here by Francis Murphy. Mr. Murphy is now in Omaha. I hope there as he has in all the other places he goes.

Waverly is a town of a little less than 3,000 inhabitants. The good done by Francis Murphy here cannot be estimated. Could he speak for a few nights in every town in this state the original package decision of the supreme court of the United States that has so suddenly thrown cold water all over the prohibitionists would have no effect on tem-perance Iowa. "Law" will never change men's appetites. The does. Yours truly, The Murphy movement

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